

# Gettysburg Compiler.

97TH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915

NO. 34

## CARLISLE PRESBYTERY AND 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. F. E. Taylor Delivered Following  
Address on Wednesday  
Evening.

True to their custom, here as elsewhere, the early Scotch and Scotch Irish pioneers established a church soon after their rude homes were reared. This district "Over the River" had only been purchased from the Indians by Penn in 1730. In 1739 a temporary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was run. Settlers had not been officially encouraged in this locality before that time, but were permitted as a means of protecting the settlement east of the river, and of creating a barrier against the supposed encroachments of the proprietary of Maryland and his Agents. "A few scattered colonies" in this region expressed the condition at that time. Settlers began to arrive rapidly in 1739-1740, some having regular warrants from Penn, others licenses and some perhaps with neither.

Marsh Creek was an established name, and "The Marsh Creek Settlement" was known by the Proprietors—in 1741 when a survey of a proprietary one-tenth was ordered. James Logan in a letter to the Proprietaries—written in 1741, says the "Manor of Mask is pretty full of... Irish." "The people crowded in so thick to settle and knowing that ye former settlers had no better right than themselves and that they were equally trespassers, encroached upon ye first settlers, settled down where they pleased every man according to his fancy." A list of twenty-nine names of those who obstructed the survey of the Manor is preserved in the archives at Philadelphia. The last named, Thos. Hooswick, we are told, "took ye compass from ye Surveyor General."

From these references we see that the Marsh Creek settlement embraced a considerable colony in 1740. The exact date of the founding of the Marsh Creek Church is not determined. That it existed in 1740 is shown by the following references taken from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal which then had authority over this district. We are then told that Rev. Mr. Caven of the Falling Springs Church was appointed "to supply Great Conowago and Marsh Creek" on the 1st Sabbath of July, 1740. The congregation, apparently met in homes convenient to the different quarters of the settlement. On the second Tuesday of May, 1742, Samuel Thompson, William Hoe, William Kain and Benjamin Chambers, a committee appointed to choose a location for a building, met at the widow Jackson's. They reported at next meeting of Presbytery that "the congregation agreed that there shall be two meeting houses, and the people of Marsh Creek are agreed that theirs shall be at a certain spring near Robert McPherson's." Here a small, plain, log building was erected in 1747, in the plot now known as Black's graveyard. The congregation seem to have laid claim to a tract of one hundred acres for the church. Warrant for this land was taken out in 1765, by David McConaughy, Hance Hamilton, Robert McPherson, Samuel Edie, John Buchanan, in trust for the Presbyterian Congregation, in Cumberland township. This was situated within the tract which became the Manor of Mask after the survey by the Proprietaries in 1766.

Rev. Joseph Tate seems to have preached here for some time acceptably. He was extended a call by the Marsh Creek and Great Conowago Churches in April 1748, but because his orthodoxy had been called in question by neighboring ministers, thought best to seek a charge elsewhere.

Rev. Robert M. Mordie is the first pastor of the church of whom we have definite record. His pastorate began in 1753, and continued until April 1761. He died in May, 1766 and his body lies in Black's graveyard.

From 1761 to 1770, the pulpit was supplied by appointment of Presbytery. Rev. Joseph Rhea was called in 1770 and accepted—but in a few months changed his mind and was permitted to accept the pastorate of the church at Piney Creek.

Rev. John Black, elected pastor in 1775, continued in the office from his installation, August 15th, 1775, to April 10th, 1791. During this pastorate the old building proved inadequate. A stone church was constructed a little to the north of it. This was a building sixty-seven feet 1 inch long and forty-eight feet 1 inch wide. It was long in building—requiring the circulation of many subscription lists, and appeals for help were made to all the neighboring Presbyterian congregations.

The new building was first used in 1780. Dr. Demarest gives us a description of it as completed. "There were four entrances, one at each gable and two on the sides. The pulpit which was against the north wall, was high, way to the ceiling, with a sounding board outspread above it like an umbrella. The pews were long and narrow, with straight backs and unpainted. Those to the right and left of the pulpit were square, with seats on three sides. They were floored, and there was a platform in front of the pulpit, but the aisles were not even paved just outside the pew doors was the brown trampled

earth. The building had no chimney, and was never heated; and in extreme winter weather the congregation assembled in the "study house," as they called it—the old "office" which had been left standing, and was now used by the minister during the intermission between morning and afternoon services.

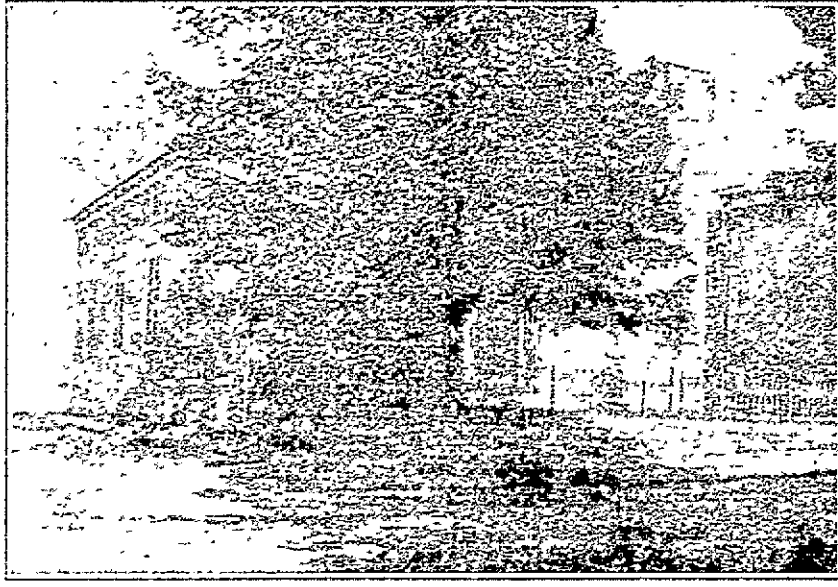
Upper Marsh Creek's first entertainment of the Presbytery of Donegal of which we have record—was in their new stone church in 1781. It was at this meeting a prominent young lady whose tongue had sadly offended, was called before the pulpit and in the presence of the congregation was solemnly admonished by the moderator for some things she had said about another young lady in the church—which Presbytery in its disavowal had pronounced as "shameful."

During Mr. Black's ministry this congregation was incorporated. The act was passed at Philadelphia, September 13th, 1789, giving the organi-

ment amounting to Fifteen Hundred Twenty-nine Dollars were made at once.

From March 1837 until sometime in 1842 the congregation again enjoyed the hospitality of the Associate Reformed Church—located where the United Brethren Church now stands. In December 1841 a lot was purchased on High and South Baltimore streets. The congregation appointed a building committee consisting of Dr. Watson, J. M. Stevenson, J. M. McFarland, John Houck, Wm. McCurdy, Moses McClean, Joseph Bayly and David McCreary. This building in which we are gathered was erected in 1842, and the pews and everything of value in the vest side structure was utilized in this building.

I am indebted to R. B. Watson, M.D., of Lock Haven, Pa., for the following sketch of his father's life: "Rev. James C. Watson, D.D., was born at Donegal, Lancaster county, Pa., January 25th, 1805. He prepared



Presbyterian Church 1863.

for college with Rev. Alexander Boyd at his school at Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., entered the College of New Jersey in 1824 and graduated in 1827, and then entered the Theological Seminary the same year at Princeton. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Jefferson College. Mr. Watson was stated supply of a church in New Jersey near Easton, Pa., for some months. He went to Gettysburg, Pa. in 1832, where he remained until 1849. His next charge was at Clinton, New Jersey, where he remained a little over a year, removing thence to Kingston, N. J., of which church he was pastor until 1854. His last pastorate was over the Presbyterian congregation at Milton, Pa., of which church he was pastor until his death which occurred in Philadelphia in 1880, where he had gone to attend and conduct the funeral of one of his parishioners.

After but a brief interval Dr. Watson succeeded by Rev. William Johnston, who assumed the duties of the pastorate of this Church in January, 1850. The union with Great Conowago Church ceased at that time.

Mr. Johnston was a clear thinker, concise in his language and forceful in his delivery of the gospel message. He was very strict in his views and held before his people, high standards. He was especially beloved as a faithful, kind and sympathetic pastor.

"The Rev. Robert Johnston was born upon a farm in Beaver county, Pa. August 2, 1813, a child of the covenant, and was named for his uncle, a minister of note in those days, and of great power. The decision for Christ was reached at the age of sixteen after a season of intense conviction and severe struggle. The surrender was absolute. When the question of entering the ministry arose, he could decide but in one way, for 'Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel' was the utterance of his soul.

"Before he could enter college he must provide for the maintenance of his parents as well as for his own. He was twenty-one before he could begin the study of Latin. "The preparatory course was taken under Rev. William T. Adams, of Steubenville, Ohio, who had, at the time, a number of students studying under him. Mr. Johnston entered Washington College and was graduated in the class of 1834, entering the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, soon after. At the close of his course he was licensed by the Presbytery of Steubenville, Ohio. His first charge was within six miles, near the town of Salineville, Ohio, where he remained over a year.

"He was then called to the church in Gettysburg, where his pastorate covered the space of almost six years. His younger brother, Rev. Mervin E. Johnston, became pastor of the church in Carlisle about the same time. The two brothers, in their intimacy, frequently exchanged pulpits and, especially at communion seasons, ministered together, until the younger was called Home, after brief years of service.

"The pastorate of Rev. Robert Johnston in Gettysburg was marked by continuous and growing interest, and there was never a communion occasion without accessions, particularly upon Confession of Faith.

"The tie between pastor and people was so strong, that it was never actually broken, although, in November, 1855, the call to the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Ill., made separation in the flesh a duty that could not be declined.

"The Gettysburg ministry was of such an intimate nature, that the in-

terests in detail, of every man, woman, youth and child, became those of the pastor, and especially in sorrow, was he a comforter indeed—noticeably so, after the heart-breaking parting from his brother in the flesh and in the ministry. Very pleasant also were the fraternal relations with other churches and with the professors in the Theological Seminary of another form of faith.

"The Peoria pastorate, in its fruitfulness, continued for nine years lacking three months. It was characterized by the same devotion, in this wide, and enlarging field, which made the man the minister that he was, in the pulpit, and in the home, in the city and neighborhood, as well as in the Ecclesiastical Councils of the Church. He was long the clerk of the Presbytery and Synod, where his gifts as a Presbyter were recognized.

"The General Assembly met in Peoria First Church in 1863, with Mr. Johnston as host, and was a nota-

ble occasion. During the War, this ardent and fearless patriot was much in demand where soldiers were to be recruited, or meetings in camp to be held. His last Gettysburg visit was just after the battle.

The Peoria pastorate showed many seasons of reviving, and continuous interest and growth. He was wont to go upstairs to his study singing to his favorite tune "We'll sing the spotless Lamb of God." With confidence in this Savior, he heard the call up higher, August 19, 1864, but here he yet speaketh."

Mr. Johnston's pastorate here was one of great spiritual prosperity. It closed at the end of five years, and he was followed by Rev. G. P. Van Wyck, who was installed in 1866.

This pastorate terminated in 1869, due to some disturbance which also dissolved the Church as an organization—for with the resignation of the pastor, all the elders resigned.

Presbytery met in Gettysburg October 23rd, 1869, and re-organized the Church under the name of the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg.

Rev. Henry Graham Finney, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary in the class of 1839, came to Gettysburg as his first settled charge in 1867. Mr. Finney was born near Milton, Pa., September 10th, 1830. He attended Lafayette College, graduating from the University of New York in 1859.

During this pastorate the battle was fought and the church building was used as a Cavalry Hospital. The spiritual work of the Church and of practically all its organizations was seriously interrupted for some months, but here and in all the public buildings and many of the homes of the town the Christian spirit manifested itself in a practical religion which commended the gospel to the world in unmistakable terms.

The conditions existing here for some months after the battle did not favor extension in church work. These words from a letter by the Hon. Wm. Grier, an elder in the Church of New Bloomfield, describing a visit to Gettysburg in July, 1862, suggest the situation: "We stopped with a cousin of mine, Samuel K. Foulk. We had bread and molasses for breakfast."

Rev. Finney resigned in 1864. He labored successfully in the Newberry Church, Williamsport, Pa., the Lycoming Center Church, the Church at Chillisquaque, near Milton, the Rocky Spring and St. Thomas Churches near Chambersburg, and his last field of labor, Petersburg, Pa. Retiring from active work he spent the last years of his life in Williamsport where he died May 27, 1910.

A succession of short terms of service follows. Dr. David F. Carnahan was pastor nearly two years, from 1865 to 1867. He was installed June 13th. In his brief pastorate there were thirty accessions by confession of faith, among them David Willis,

and four by certificate from other churches. Samuel Griffin McConaughy was one of the children consecrated by him in baptism. Mr. Carnahan won the high regard of the people.

Rev. Edsall Ferrier of the chair of English, Pennsylvania College, supplied the pulpit, with great acceptance, all told over two years. During his time the manse, on Baltimore street was secured.

Rev. Edsall Ferrier, A.B., A.M., D.D. (Lafayette College 81); LL.D., (Pa. College 91) was born at Warwick, N. Y., October 30th, 1831. He graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., 1852; Latin Salutatorian, a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society, student of Princeton Theological Seminary 54-55, 56-58; tutor Lafayette College 57-68. He was ordained as a Presbyterian minister by the Presbytery of Hudson, N. Y., May 16th, 58; pastor of Amity, N. Y., 58-60; pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Florida, N. Y.

a member of Philadelphia Presbytery supplied the pulpit.

Again June 4th, 1883, failing health constrained Mr. Demarest to request the appointment of commissioners to meet Presbytery asking it to dissolve the pastoral relations to take effect in September. To this request the congregation replied in these resolutions, offered by Hon. Edward McPherson, on June 9th.

"Resolved, That this congregation has no desire to see the pastoral relation now existing between it and Rev. J. K. Demarest dissolved, and will be gratified if he can see his way clear to recall his request for such dissolution.

Resolved, That in high appreciation of the superior personal and pastoral qualities of Rev. J. K. Demarest, this bears testimony to the zeal, intelligence and fidelity with which during a period of eight years he has ministered to the spiritual wants of this people; that he has the good will, the respect, and the affection of those whom he has faithfully served; and that the congregation be instructed to represent these facts to the Presbytery in opposition to such dissolution."

Evidently the pastor yielded to the wishes of his people—though we have no record of any action which Presbytery took on this resignation.

Mr. Demarest began a work for the young people in 1879 which, while it differed in plan, was a forerunner and preparation for the Christian Endeavor Society into which it merged under the pastorate of his successor, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist.

In 1883 the exchange of the Baltimore street manse for another property began to be discussed. Water was put in the manse in '84. In May '84, the congregation decided to renovate the interior of the Church. This improvement cost \$2864.06 and was completed about December 1st, 1884.

The terraces and other improvements were put in front of the church in the summer of 1885. At that time a stone retaining wall a couple of feet high, surrounded the front lawn, and one or more trees stood between the sidewalk and the entrance to the building.

The ground on which the present manse stands was given to the congregation in 1887 by Mr. David E. Houck. This generous offer was accepted by the Church in this resolution offered by Mr. Edward McPherson:

"Resolved, That the Presbyterian Congregation of Gettysburg, highly appreciating the sentiment of love for the Church, and the desire to assist in the erection of a new parsonage for its use, expressed by Mr. David E. Houck in a deed tendering to us a lot of ground on High street for parsonage purposes, forty-one feet front by ninety feet in depth, accept the same with thanks for the generosity of the giver; and in further token of our regard for himself and for the family of which he is now the last living representative in this community, will enter on our records that the new parsonage, when built, shall be known as the "Houck Memorial."

At the same time the people decreed to sell the Baltimore street building, and the trustees were authorized to prepare plans and specifications and receive bids "for the construction of a new manse."

The parsonage was sold for \$2150 and a contract for the building of the new manse at the same price was made with Joseph J. Smith. The new building cost, when finished, about \$2600.

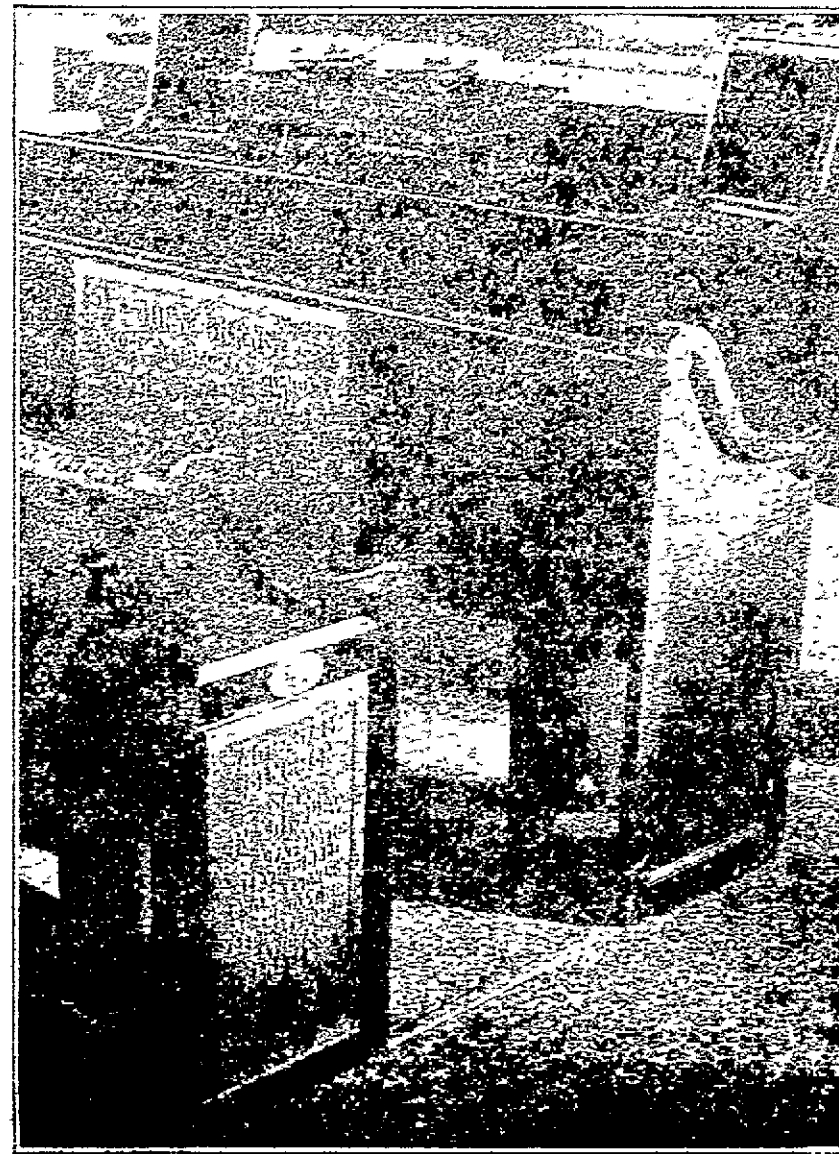
A pipe organ was purchased in 1889. In 1890 Hon. Samuel R. Russell presented the Church with "a handsome communion service consisting of a tankard, two plates, two cups and a baptismal bowl."

The body of trustees twenty-five years ago comprised Dr. J. C. Felty, Edward McPherson, Chas. McCurdy, Sec. S. A. Cobean, J. C. Neely, chairman, S. McC. Swope, H. W. Scott, J. S. Hill, Jr., and H. S. Benner.

Replying by authorization of the congregation to some unfortunate unbalanced strictures on the habits and character of this congregation, made in the Centennial Memorial of the Presbytery of Carlisle, published in 1889, Senator McPherson, represented the cause of this Church and entire community, before Presbytery in April 1891—in a logical presentation of historical facts—which state an early and rapid growth of temperance sentiment in this country which in comparison with conditions in the country generally is greatly to the credit of the people of Adams county.

Nine fruitful years have passed since Dr. Demarest first offered his resignation as pastor, a proposition which the congregation was unwilling to accept. During those nine years the interior of the church was remodeled and improved. The approach to the building was beautified; Houck Memorial was constructed; a pipe organ was installed; a large amount of historical research was done and recorded, which is of inestimable value to the county. Many members were added and the organization was established on a solid foundation. The discouraged were cheered, the sorrowing comforted, sinners won and the church members were built up in their higher life. The results of those nine years, as of all Dr. Demarest's ministry, will be felt in this Church yet many years and be treasured as a precious heritage. We to-day have reason to be thankful that the congregation did not accept when Dr.

(Continued on page 4.)



Lincoln and Burns Tablets in Church

'60-65: professor of English Language and Literature Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa. '65-66: professor of English Language, and Vice President Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. '66-73: pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Mach Chunk, Pa. '73-84: resident of Easton, Pa. '83-03: professor of Hebrew, Lafayette College '93-03: honorary member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity. Died at Easton, Pa., Jan. 31st, 1903. Dr. Ferrier "was a man of fine ability and lovely spirit, and very highly esteemed by those who were fortunate enough to know him."

Rev. W. H. Ellis became pastor in May, 1869. Mr. Ellis finished his collegiate training in 1865 and graduated from Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City in 1868. He was ordained in Pittsburgh and brought his young wife into this his first charge in 1869. Upon his resignation in January, 1872, Mr. Ellis took up work in the West where he proved himself "a faithful worker in the Master's vineyard, leading many into the service of Christ." His first charge at Gettysburg was a pleasant memory to both Mr. Ellis and his wife who is living in Kansas. Mr. Ellis died at Yates Center, Kansas, in 1907.

Rev. W. W. Campbell was inducted into the office of pastor in December, 1872, and served this Church until June, 1875. During his pastorate Mr. and Mrs. David Willis and David and James McConaughy united with the Church. Mr. Willis and Robert McCurdy were made elders. Rev. Campbell is living in Wilmington, Delaware.

One hundred and sixty-two members constituted this Church when Mr. J. K. Demarest became pastor in January, 1876. He had been called by a congregational meeting moderated by Rev. W. S. VanCleave, held November 3rd, 1875. The election was unanimous. Thus auspiciously began after a succession of short terms, a long pastorate, for Mr. Demarest served this Church until his death, May 1st, 1890.

Here was a rare character, a strong personality, and one—despite physical limitations—who was to take a deep hold upon the hearts of this people, and to exercise a strong influence over this entire community.

During his first year in Gettysburg Mr. Demarest prepared a history of the Church, whose accuracy, style and completeness declare him to have been painstaking and scholarly in research and a trustworthy historian. We have drawn largely from that sketch in the preceding pages of this paper.

The Sunday School addition to the church building was proposed in that first year and was ready for occupancy in 1878.

The condition of his health compelled the pastor to take a vacation of several months in 1878. During this time Rev. Alexander Thompson,



**\$5.00 Round Trip**

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WESTERN MARYLAND AND  
NEW YORK CENTRAL  
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Gettysburg, Saturday,  
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extend from 8 1-2 to 10 1-2. The  
Watch is a solid nickel open face  
case, runs from 30 to 60 hours  
with one winding. Printed  
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You can buy just for the  
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Good for this month only.

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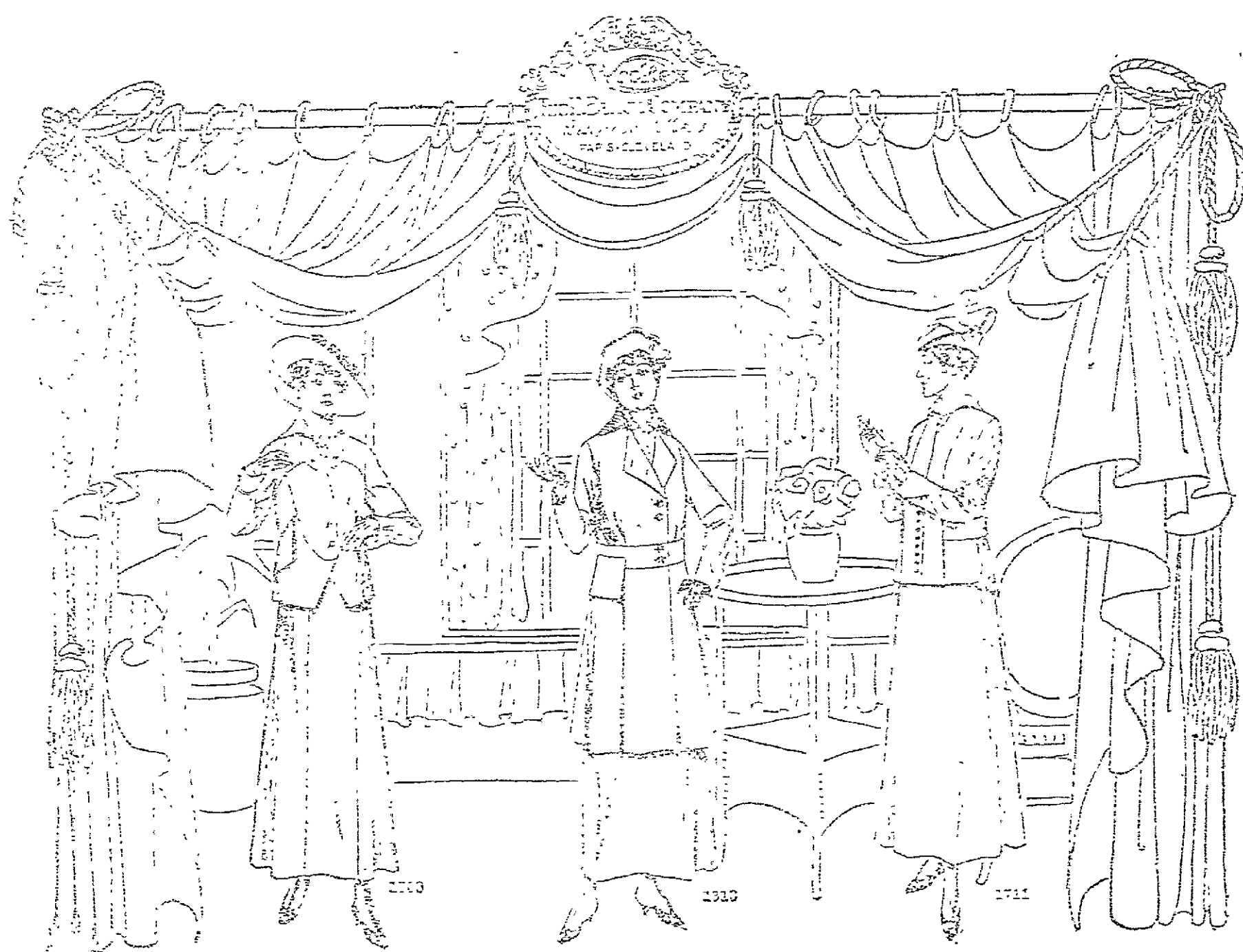
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Refined, becoming styles that are so well supported by carefully  
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We invite you to attend this Display of Wooltex Styles, if only for  
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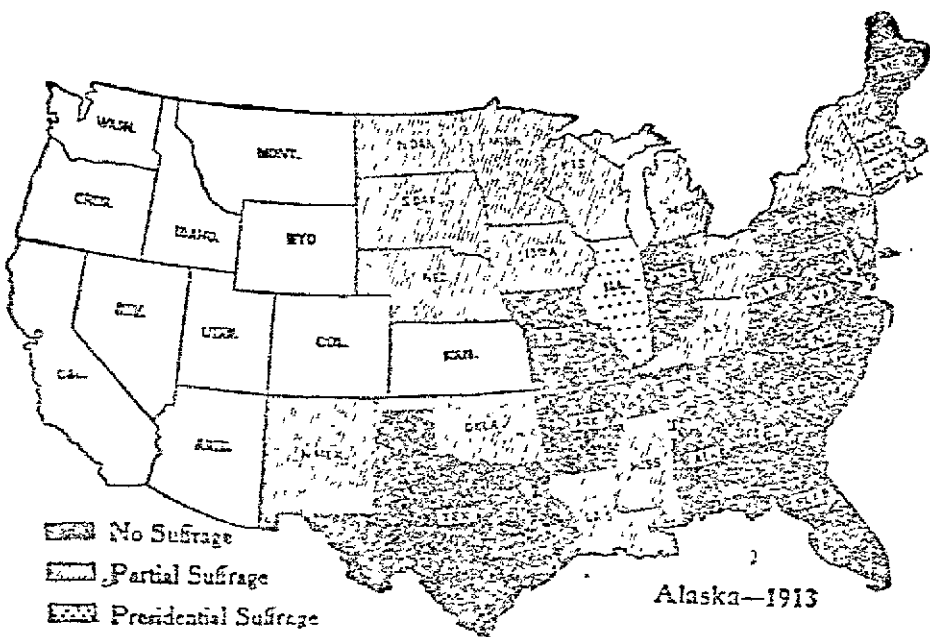
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### THE SUFFRAGE MAP



WOMEN VOTE IN ALL THE WHITE STATES

### Why Not in Pennsylvania?

The Vote was given to Women in

Wyoming	1869	Nevada	1914
Colorado	1893	Arizona	1912
Idaho	1896	Kansas	1912
Utah	1896	Oregon	1912
Washington	1910	Alaska	1913
California	1911	Montana	1914

#### The Universal Tipple.

Coffee and tea are the two beverages used almost universally by the adult population throughout the civilized and semi-civilized world.

It is impossible to say how many tens of millions of dollars are expended upon them annually. Although their use has steadily increased they might be discontinued by the multitudes who have formed the habit without the loss of any benefit and in the majority of cases abstinence would result in distinct physical gain.

Neither coffee or tea are to be considered food—both are stimulants and it is this which is responsible for their popularity. As with all other stimulants there is a continual tendency to over-indulgence because a moderate allowance after a time fails to give the necessary incitement to the nervous system.

While the mind is often stimulated to good work for a short time by coffee or tea any stimulus which they give is transitory for there is a period of depression following the use of all stimulants. Experiments have shown that over-indulgence in both have a tendency in the long run to dull the working of the mind.

A moderate use may not be followed by any noticeable ill effect but nervousness and disturbances of the digestive system is almost certain to follow the excessive use of either. Tea has an astringent action which is often harmful.

Any value which might follow from the use of a warm beverage with meals, where the majority of the food is below the body temperature, is probably offset by this action. Hot water or the "camomile tea" (hot water, whole milk and sugar) of our childhood days is far better.

Many people rely upon coffee and tea almost entirely as beverages and fail to drink the proper quantity of pure water. Little talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D. Commissioner of Health.

Do the RIGHT THING if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passages and the throat, whereas medicines made with mercury merely dry up the secretions and leave you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real remedy, not a delusion. All druggists, 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 50 Warren Street, New York.

#### Cattle Quarantine Removed.

That the federal quarantine of live-stock in York and Adams counties has been raised and farmers of the two counties will again be permitted to move and ship cattle at will without official permits from inspectors was announced last week by F. W. Ainsworth, chief of the federal apfhorse fever inspectors in this section. Dr. Ainsworth stated that the strict quarantine which has been maintained has been successful in stamping out the hoof and mouth disease and that danger from a fresh outbreak has been removed. He said the free shipment of cattle throughout the state will now be allowed.

#### Paint-Wise

is to paint when your property needs it. Paint-foolish to wait for the price to go down.

But so many are foolish, they'll wait a good while.

The whole rise in the cost of a job is 10 percent. The first year's drop won't be more than half that, more likely a quarter.

Waiting for 5 percent, more likely 2 1/2.

The average job (with Devco) is \$50; 5 percent, \$2.50. Put it off for \$2.50? Guess not.

You think of that job as \$100. So it is with inferior paint.

Paint Devco: do it now, if your property needs it.

DEVOE

E. J. Winebrenner sells it.

#### MADE TOO STRONG A BLUFF

Mythical Past That Kansas Man Described Has Been the Same of His Married Life.

"I made one serious mistake when I courted my wife," said a man in Tom Thompson's hearing. "I told her she was too good for me and that I had been a pretty bad fellow. But she said only have me. I'd stricken up and live a different life."

"Now, the fact is I wasn't a very bad fellow and I just put her on of a story over her ears. After she got to think they have great influence for good over her eyes. But she got married, my wife watched me like a hawk. She got cross and told with all my old friends and tried to find out all about what I had been doing the years before she came to town, and when she couldn't run anything down on me she became imbued with the belief that I was a very sly knave besides being as wicked as I had led her to believe I was.

"She is suspicious of every move I make, and it's getting on my nerves to such an extent that the peace and quiet of our happy home is in danger. And it's all my fault. I tried to be smart and make her think I was a helova fellow and that I was forming all for her sake. Now, I believe she would like me better if she could dig up some old scandal on me to justify the bluff I put up to her when I was keeping company with her. But next time I'll know better," he said with a long sigh. —Kansas City Star.

### 360 VETERANS IN COUNTY

ABOUT TEN PER CENT. OF THE 3500 MEN ENLISTING.

All Veterans Are Drawing Pensions To-Day Under the Service Pension Act of 1912.

Of Adams county's 3,500 enlisted Civil War Veterans about 360 survive. These interesting figures, the first of the sort compiled with any degree of accuracy in a number of years, are obtained from a list of pensioners prepared by Congressman C. William Beales.

The figures were secured by the congressman as an aid in looking after the interests of old soldiers in the Twentieth congressional district. The name of every man in York and Adams counties who draws a pension under the act of May 11, 1912, has been obtained. There are two other classes of pensioners held by Civil war veterans, one under the old general law for disability, and another under special act of congress. However, the act of 1912 has superseded to such an extent that it is estimated that not more than 25 veterans exist in the whole district who draw pensions under these two laws.

Casualties in the Civil war took about two men out of every 11, so that the end of the struggle saw of Adams county's 3,500 about 3,000 survive. Some unwounded others with wounds from which they recovered.

But so many veterans of the war of 50 years ago are living today will, it is believed, be a revelation to many. In recent years, the mortality has naturally been high. In 1900, there were 4,500 Civil war survivors in the two counties. The total now is considerably less than 1,200 and these are of such ages that their death rate is getting annually higher. Very few are less than 70 years old.

There are 353 pensioners under this act in Adams county, divided as follows:

Arendtsville, 12; Bendersville, 16; Bixlersville, 6; Cashtown, 10; East Berlin, 12; Fairfield, 25; Gettysburg, 52; Little-town, 7; McCherrystown, 11; New Oxford, 13; York Springs, 20.

Under the act of 1912 the pensioner is treated with much more liberality than under former laws. Any person who has served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil war who has been honorably discharged, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, is eligible to a pension under the 1912 act. Thirteen dollars a month is the pension for this minimum of age and service. For service of six months a veteran of this age receives \$13.50; one year, \$14; one and a half years, \$14.50; two years, \$15; two and a half years, \$15.50; three years or over, \$16.

At the age of 85 years the pension for 90 days of service is \$15; six months, \$15.50; one year, \$16; one and a half years, \$16.50; two years, \$17; two and a half years, \$18; three years or over, \$19. At 70 years the rate is: 90 days, \$18; six months, \$19; one year, \$20; one and a half years, \$21.50; two years, \$23; two and a half years, \$24; three years or over, \$25. At 75 years the rate is: 90 days, \$21; six months, \$22.50; one year, \$24; one and a half years, \$27; two years or over, \$30.

For disability the pension under this act is \$30 a month for all classes.

#### The Flutes of April.

Don't you hear the flutes of April calling clear and calling cool From the crests that front the morning, from the hidden valley pool. Ruins of rapture half forgotten, tunes wherein old passions rule?

Passions for the sweet earth beauty hidden long and hidden deep Underneath the seal of silence in the vast of winter sleep. Now unleashed and now unloosened once again to pulse and leap!

Don't you hear the flutes of April, like the ancient pipes of Pan, Summoning each slumbering kindred, summoning each drowsing clan, Sounding a far home reveille to the lagard heart of man!

Bidding every seed to quaken, bidding every roof to climb,

Thrilling every thorn and thistle with some ecstatic rhyme.

Setting floods of sap to dancing upward in triumphant time!

Don't you hear the flutes of April blowing under sun and star, Vernal as is the dawning, tender as dim twilight are,

With the vital breath of being uncoiled in each next moment?

With their lyne divination, prescience of all things fair,

With their magic transmuting, when for each soul to share,

Don't you hear the flutes of April wafted down the April air?

CLINTON ST. CLINTON

#### Plant Trees and Protect Birds.

Governor Brumbaugh has issued the Arbor day proclamation fixing April 15 and April 23 as Arbor Days in Pennsylvania. The proclamation will be sent to all schools for reading. The text of proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas, Pennsylvania has maintained a foremost place among the States in natural conservation, having secured over one million acres of forest lands and having given much attention to reforestation and preserving the same;

"Now, Therefore, in order to increase the knowledge of the people concerning trees and their value to the Com-

monwealth and its citizenry, I hereby designate Friday, April 16, and Friday, April 23, as Arbor Days.

"There is both a sentiment and an economy in the planting, the care, and the culture of trees. I hold firmly the conviction that a people cannot too tenderly regard a tree. There is much in its growth, its shape, its foliage, its fruit, its economic value, its shelter and shade to challenge one's admiration and quicken one's interest. A treeless country is a menace to its inhabitants. If we are to have health through recreation in the out-of-doors, through pure water and pure air, we need great reaches of forest lands throughout the Commonwealth. These are reservoirs of health and happiness to our people. From them flow our blessings and influences for good. We cannot bequeath a kinder bounty to our children than a well treed Commonwealth.

"Moreover, in these trees nest and abide our song birds. These feathered friends demand consideration. They should have a welcome to our State. I would plead on Arbor Day for the birds, their care, and their comfort. We do not yet fully appreciate their beneficent offices as we should.

"Our people are too prone to attend to the things of present profit. On these days we should inculcate the virtue of a wider obligation to society and a deeper duty to the Commonwealth. Figure Pennsylvania as you would have her a generation hence, and plant for the people to be, quite as much as for the people of today.

"Along our State highways we should plant rows of food bearing trees. The crops should be sold, when ready for market and the funds used to keep the road in repair. This is both economically and aesthetically proper. Our school grounds, our public parks, our State lands, our many private preserves and parks, should all be well set with trees or shrubs.

"It is earnestly requested that Arbor Day be widely and properly observed that in all parts of the State our people plant trees, that in our schools and in our homes we teach the importance of trees and the care of birds and animals. We are rapidly approaching a day when we still think constructively of the recreation of our people, and then we will plan to make the recreational hours of our people a blessing to them and to the State. If we love the great out of doors as we should we will be a wiser, a happier, a better people."

#### Truth of the War.

President Wilson in a speech before Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant church in session at Washington last week said it was his belief that no man was wise enough to pronounce judgment on the European War at this time, "we can all hold our spirits in readiness to accept the truth when it is revealed to us in the outcome of this titanic struggle."

"It would be impossible for men to go through what men are going through on the battlefields of Europe—to go through the present dark night of their terrible struggle—if it were not that they saw, or thought that they saw, the broadening of light where the morning sun should come up, and believed that they were standing, each on his side of the contest, for some eternal principle of right.

"Then, all about them, all about us, there sits the silent, waiting tribunal which is going to utter the ultimate judgment upon this struggle, the great tribunal of the opinion of the world.

"You will see that it is only in such general terms that one can speak in the midst of a confused world, because, as I have already said, no man has the key to this confusion. No man can see the outcome, but every man can keep his own spirit prepared to contribute to the net result when the outcome displays itself.

"This is the reason I said to a body similar to this only a few nights ago that I welcome the atmosphere which these solemn assessments of the human spirit bring to Washington. For this is the place of assessment. In our sense Washington is not even a part of the United States. It is where everybody else comes and sooner or later speaks his mind about the United States and about many entangling parts of the world.

"Mr. Bryan and I are constantly auditors to what I dare say is a large part of the opinion of the world."

#### TIME TO ACT.

Don't Wait for the Final Stages of Kidney Disease. Profit by Gettysburg People's Experiences.

Occasional attacks of backache or regular urination, headache and dizzy spells are the frequent symptoms of kidney disorders. It is an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a time but generally return with greater intensity. Don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up their use until the desired results are obtained. Good work in Gettysburg proves the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy. Mrs. N. L. Wierman, 115 York St. Gettysburg, Pa., says: "I suffered a great deal from backache and I often had nervous spells. When Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention, I procured a supply at the People's Drug Store and commenced their use. The backache was relieved and my entire system was benefited. I gladly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and advise other kidney sufferers to give them a trial."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Wierman had. Foster-McBum Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

### NO GERMS ON FIRING LINE

At Least Soldiers, Hourly Exposed to Death, Have One Advantage Over Civilians.

Trenches are healthier than barracks or camps for soldiers, so far as infectious diseases are concerned. Despite the hardships, cold, exposure, irregular meals, strain of nerves, and other wholly unhygienic conditions, infectious diseases are usually at a minimum, on the firing line, so says Col. Valery Harvard of the United States medical corps. Dr. H. W. Hill of the Minnesota Public Health association explains this seeming paradox.

In the barracks and camps the soldiers have wide intercourse with each other, and with civilians, thus picking up whatever infectious diseases are going about. Despite regular life, good meals, discipline and sanitation, the infectious diseases attack them. But in the trenches they are comparatively isolated, and since infected soldiers are not allowed there, those on the firing line have little chance to become infected at all. Such injuries as cold, starvation, strain can produce are, of course, suffered, but infectious diseases are not included in this list. Parallel cases in civil life are not uncommon, and everyone knows of families who live like pigs, yet are never sick, while other families living under apparently the best conditions are more or less constantly infected with one epidemic disease after another. Careful investigation always shows that the former escape, because they do not happen to be exposed to infection.

### MUST GUARD AGAINST STRAIN

Too Much Care of Health Cannot Be Taken by the Student Who Has to Work.

After making a study of the 48 students comprising the graduating class of the Bennett Medical college, Chicago, many of whom were working their way through, Dr. William F. Waugh, emeritus dean of the college, writes to the Medical Record that "the showing is not a good one for the workers, more than half complaining of the strain."

Doctor Waugh goes on to say: "The man who attempts to earn his living while attending the modern medical school should lay down his campaign as carefully as the modern general does and calculate his own powers, the means of keeping his body in the best condition and the extent of his own working capacities without undue strain. In a word, he must be a qualified sanitarian and successfully apply the laws of sanitary science to his own case."

#### A Discovery in Steel.

A Sheffield firm has introduced "firth's stainless" steel, which it claims is nonrusting, unshrinkable and unchangeable. This steel is especially adapted for table cutlery, as the original polish is maintained after use, even when brought in contact with the most acid foods, and it only requires ordinary washing to cleanse. It is claimed that it retains a keen edge much like that of the best double shear steel, and, as the properties claimed are inherent in the steel and are not due to any treatment, knives can readily be sharpened on a "steel" or by using the ordinary cleaning machine or knifeboard. It is expected it will prove a great boon, especially to large users of cutlery, such as hotels, steamships, restaurants. The price of this steel is about twenty-six cents per pound for ordinary sizes, which is about double the price of the usual steel for the same purpose. It also costs more to work up, so that the initial cost of articles made from this new discovery, it is estimated, will be about double the present cost, but it is considered that the saving of labor to the customer will more than cover the total cost of the cutlery in the first twelve months. —Consular Report.

#### Novelty in Motor Vehicles.

A novel motor-driven racer is the invention of a St. Louis genius, who has given the name of the "unicycle" to the great hoop. Though a couple of small wheels, or rollers, are attached to the side of the queer craft, they merely serve to steady it when it is still, and are raised when the device is in motion. The motive power is a gas engine of the rotary type, with three cylinders, and this drives a propeller, five feet in length, at such speed that the wheel travels at a better rate than a mile a minute—74 miles an hour, to be exact. The frame which carries the engine, propeller, driver, and fuel supply is very ingeniously constructed with a set of rollers that revolve against the inner side of the big wheel. In this manner the frame remains upright while the wheel revolves. The latter is of aluminum and has a diameter of 31 inches. Its circumference is protected by a solid rubber tire.

#### Important Discoveries Near.

Sir William Crookes announces at the recent anniversary meeting of the Royal society, of which he is president, that "we are on the brink of striking developments in our knowledge of the structure of the elusive atom." Provisionally this has been its definition: A nuclear positive charge of electricity—exceedingly small compared with the sphere of action of the atom, and consisting of a number of unit charges—surrounded by an external shell in which a number of separate negative electrons are distributed.

### FRUIT TREES

If you are wanting FRUIT TREES write or phone for prices to—

#### THE ADAMS COUNTY NURSERY

H. G. BAUGHER, Proprietor.

Bell & United Phones Aspers Post Office  
Bendersville Station. Pennsylvania.



## BRYAN ON LIQUOR ISSUE

THERE IS BUT ONE SIDE TO A MORAL ISSUE.

He Advises the Democratic Party  
Wherever Issue is Raised to  
Take Dry Side.

William J. Bryan, Secretary of State has written a letter to a man in Iowa advocating the election of a man who favors the side of prohibition at National Committee. and also gave out a statement in reference to the letter. Mr. Bryan's prepared statement is as follows:

"The letter of Committee member Kennington explains itself. It was being urged in behalf of one candidate whose selection I favored. When this was brought to my attention I felt that if my opinion was desired it ought to be given to all, and that the reasons for that opinion should be stated so that the Democrats of Iowa would know what weight, if any, to give to it.

"The prohibition question is an issue in Iowa, and this fact is so clearly understood by the liquor forces that one of the leaders of the wet element of the Democratic party in Iowa objected to a very excellent man on the ground that he belonged to the drys. If the liquor interests insist upon making the question an issue in the selection of a national committee member those opposed to the liquor traffic cannot well ignore the issue. As a matter of fact, the liquor question now being before the people of Iowa, it could not be ignored in the selection of party officials, no matter which side desired to ignore it.

"I do not know to what extent the liquor question will be an issue in the campaign next year. At the present time it does seem probable that it will find a place in the platform of either the Democratic or the Republican party, but there is no reason why the national committee members should not represent the sentiment of the party on this subject as on other subjects.

"Prohibition is not an issue in all the States, but wherever it is an issue I hope to see the Democratic party take the prohibition side. It cannot ally itself with the liquor interests without losing its moral standing, and the moral standing of a party is the thing that gives it permanent strength. A surrender to vice or immorality seldom gives even a temporary advantage to a party, but even if a temporary advantage could be secured by such a course it would be at the expense of the permanent welfare of the party. It is not only right for a party to take the moral side of a question but it pays to do so."

In his letter to Mr. Kennington, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Legislature of Iowa has voted statutory prohibition and has also submitted to the people a prohibition amendment to the Constitution. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the voters of Iowa to act upon the liquor question, both in choosing another Legislature and in voting upon the amendment submitted. The Democrats of Iowa, constituting a considerable portion of the voting population, must take action upon this subject both in the nomination and election of legislators and also directly as they vote on the prohibition amendment.

"I take it for granted that the Democratic party will act upon the subject in its State and local conventions, and even if it does not the individual action taken by the members of the organization will to a greater or less extent commit the party on this subject and thus affect the party's strength in the State.

"It is proper that the National Committee members should represent the attitude of the party on this question; in fact, the liquor interests have already ruled out one good man because he is 'dry.' The only way in which the sentiment of the party can be made evident in advance of a convention or an election is for each person to vote as he thinks, if he acts as an individual, or, as his constituents think, if he acts as a representative.

"The liquor question is a moral question and our party's hope of success in the State of Iowa for years to come will, in my judgment, depend on the manner in which it meets this question and the position it takes upon it.

"If I were a citizen of Iowa I would make my opinion on the subject manifest by casting whatever influence I had in favor of the selection of officials who would not be controlled by or under obligation to the liquor interests, but would be positively and definitely committed to the home as against the saloon.

"The brewer, the distiller and the saloonkeeper are in conspiracy against all that is pure in society, against all that is sacred in the family, against all that is good in industry and desirable in government.

"I do not mean to say that every brewer, every distiller, or every saloonkeeper is consciously conspiring; but the business in which these men are engaged is the enemy of progress and civilization, and they are not in position to oppose the influence that dominates it. Those who represent the liquor interests are conscienceless in their methods; they debauch the individuals through whom they act and any party to which they dictate. The Democratic party can only hope for success when it gives expression to high ideals and makes itself the champion of the noble principles and the best policies.

"Whenever a moral question is raised, therefore, there is but one side to it, unless the party is willing to

sell its soul for a support which cannot be more than temporary and which cannot be accepted even temporarily without the forfeiture of public respect.

"It does not matter much what particular individual is chosen as National Committee member, but it matters a great deal whether he stands on the moral or immoral side of the line that separates the forces that are soon to engage in political battle in Iowa. It would be far better to take an obscure man who is right on the liquor question than a well-known man who is wrong on the liquor question, for an unknown man ceases to be unknown when he becomes the exponent of a righteous cause—he borrows strength from his cause; whereas individual strength and personal influence dwindle into nothingness under the blight of an unholy alliance with an immoral cause.

"If, therefore, anybody asks you my opinion, you may say that in any contest between a 'wet' and a 'dry' candidate for National Committee member I am for the dry candidate, and that I shall be greatly disappointed if the Democratic party in Iowa does not throw the weight of its great influence against the liquor interests and all that they stand for or desire."

## Higher Auto Licenses.

Automobile license fees are doubled under the provisions of the bill presented in the Pennsylvania Legislature by Representative Lipschutz, of Philadelphia, and already there are indications that automobile associations and automobilists in general will set busy.

The bill, however, has the support of the administration, which intends to use the license fee money for the improvement of the State highways. It is the contention at the Capitol that the automobile is the gainer through good roads and that the owners should bear the burden of keeping the highways in good condition.

The Lipschutz bill, following the lines of the present law covering the licensing of motor vehicles, taxes automobiles according to horsepower. Motorcycles, under the proposed act, are taxed \$6; the present license fee is \$3.

The following table shows the present and proposed fees:

	Pres.	New.
Under 20 horsepower	\$10	\$5
From 20 to 35 horsepower	20	10
From 35 to 50 horsepower	30	15
More than 50 horsepower	40	20

The above fee applies to motor vehicles with pneumatic tires. For solid-tire vehicles, but excepting traction engines, the proposed and present rates are:

	Pres.	Proposed.
Less than 4,000 pounds	\$10	\$5
More than 4,000 but less than 5,000	20	10
From 5,000 to 10,000 pounds	30	15
From 10,000 to 15,000 pounds	40	20
From 15,000 to 24,000 pounds	50	25

On vehicles weighing less than 10,000 pounds trailing after an automobile or solid-tire vehicle a fee of \$5 is proposed by the bill, against \$3 under the present act. Trailers weighing between 10,000 and 24,000 pounds must pay a fee of \$10 a year, against the present fee of \$5. Traction engines with metal wheels and weighing up to 20,000 pounds must pay \$20, against the present fee of \$10, and those weighing more than 20,000 but less than 28,000 are to be charged \$40 instead of \$20.

The cost of dealers' tags is just doubled. The present fee for a dealer is \$10 and the Lipschutz bill raises this to \$20.

## Memorial Day G. A. R. Orders.

General Orders No. 9 from Headquarters Department of Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, March 27, 1915, are as follows:

Drawing closely to fifty years since the last gun was fired in defense of the Union, we again renew our love and devoted remembrance of our comrades who gave their lives on the field of battle and those who, suffering from wounds received and disease contracted during four years of war, have passed to a brighter existence. We assemble to place the fragrant flower and plant the flag upon the graves of those who have been mustered out.

Our custom is sacred to the memory of those with whom we marched and fought side by side to preserve our country; to those who for years after that struggle were our companions in peaceful pursuits.

Our custom is religious, for it brings together many to take part in our ceremonies, who become impressed with the sentiments of love and charity from the lips of orators and the order of our comrades.

Our custom is patriotic in that it reminds every community of the worth of citizenship and what it has cost in sacrifice to maintain.

Let us continue this beautiful custom as a lesson to the young and a reminder to all, presenting to them a picture of love of country and devotion to its defenders, a lesson convincing that a nation to endure must hold in dearest memory the men who at the time of the nation's peril proved themselves loyal, true and brave.

May 30th of this year, occurring on Sunday, Post Commanders will arrange to observe Memorial Day on Monday, May 31st, and to associate with them the Sons of Veterans, the Women's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Daughters of Veterans and other patriotic societies.

The Forty-fifth National Encampment, held at Rochester, August, 1911,

ordered that as a part of the public exercises of Memorial Day, bells be tolled from 12 o'clock noon to 12:05; that flags be placed at half-mast, and that comrades remain standing with uncovered heads during this period.

As part of the ceremonies of Memorial Day, there will be read Lincoln's Gettysburg address and General Order No. 11, dated May 5, 1865, published by our first Commander-in-Chief, John A. Logan, instituting Memorial Day.

Post Commanders will instruct their Patriotic Instructors to invite all teachers and superintendents of schools in their localities to arrange a patriotic program for a day during the week prior to Memorial Day and make a detail of comrades to attend these exercises.

Comrades should remember that, as living examples of patriotism and loyalty, their presence at the schools will in great measure contribute to impress on the minds of the children and young men and girls, patriotic sentiments, love of country and respect for our flag.

Post Commanders will arrange to have their Post attend Divine service on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day, May 23d, and it is recommended that the Sons of Veterans and other patriotic organizations be invited to participate in these church services. By command of John A. Fairman, Department Commander.

Samuel P. Town, Assistant Adjutant General.

## New National Guard Law.

The Adams bill reorganizing the National Guard of Pennsylvania to conform to the requirements of the War department was approved by Governor Brumbaugh today and though it becomes effective immediately, the changes authorized will be worked out gradually and no officers disturbed.

Under the provisions of the law the organized militia of the State may consist of the following organization, forming a division:

- 150 companies of infantry.
- 1 regiment of cavalry, which would be twelve troops under present laws.
- 1 brigade of field artillery which would be twelve batteries or two regiments of six batteries each.
- 1 battalion of engineers, which would be three companies.
- 1 battalion of signal men, which would be two companies.
- 4 field hospitals.
- 15 regimental bands.
- 1 ammunition train.
- 1 sanitary train.
- 1 supply train.

There will be no work begun along reorganization lines until June 1, 1915.

The most radical change in the Guard is that the regimental and line officers hereafter will be appointed by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, instead of being elected by the regimental officers or the companies as a whole. It is argued that the new system will prevent the playing of politics by those who wish to be elected to wear shoulder straps in the companies. It is held that the bill will also lead to better discipline, as it is held officers who are not elected by the men under them are not so apt to enforce strict discipline for fear that when the time comes for re-election they may not again be chosen.

Commissions are to run for five years, but the major general shall be appointed for but one term.

Medical officers appointed as captains shall have served three years as first lieutenants in the medical department.

The pay, commissary and quartermaster's departments are to be consolidated into a quartermaster's corps.

An increase of two veterinarians to each regiment of field artillery is allowed.

Organizations having charters granted prior to 1891 are protected in their rights.

It was also announced by Adjutant General Stewart that the Governor has appointed Colonel C. T. O'Neill, of Allentown, commander of the Fourth regiment, senior colonel of the division and a colonel for sixteen years. To be brigadier general commanding the Fourth brigade, succeeding Brigadier General J. B. Coryell, Philadelphia, whose commission expired. General Coryell was formerly commander of the Twelfth and Sixth regiments.

It also was announced in National Guard headquarters that Brigadier General C. M. Clement, Snuburny, commander of the Third brigade, and William G. Price, Jr., Philadelphia, commander of the First brigade, have been reappointed. They were assigned to the same commands and are all well known in Gettysburg.

## Losses of Nations at War.

The nations now at war have lost 5,950,000 men in the first eight months of the conflict and spent \$6,400,000,000 in the first six months, according to figures prepared for the month, a Socialist organ, by its military expert. The article declares the only result of the war will be a reciprocal tearing out of the forces engaged and not a military victory. It is calculated that nine or ten months more will exhaust the reserves of men and that the country which will suffer least from this exhaustion will be Russia.

## Closing County to Hunters.

Governor Brumbaugh last week announced his approval of the law giving the Game Commissioners the right, on petition of 200 citizens of any county, to declare such counties closed for hunting game for a term of years. The bill is designed to protect elk, deer, squirrels of all kinds, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, quail, ring-necked pheasant and Hungarian quail.

## FRUGALITY ON THE FARM

Seems to Be Generally Recognized That Agriculturist Is Seldom a Spendthrift.

The simplicity, frugality and thrift of life in the country, pictured as follows by Archbishop Messmer, who evidently is fond of his subject as well as intimately familiar with it, makes a striking contrast with the wasteful extravagance seen in the cities:

"Country life seems to be particularly productive of habits of frugality and economy. As a rule, you do not see much 'high life' on farms; what there is comes from the city. You see not many dainties on the farmer's table. A good, substantial meal of country products, bread of his own baking, ham of his own smoking, good water from his own well, and perhaps some hard cider from his own press—that's all he wants. Economy—did you ever hear of a farmer spendthrift? He is a rare bird. Is it not proverbial that nothing is so hard as to pull a dollar from a farmer's pocket? He will give you bushels of oats or potatoes, a sack of cabbageheads, a chicken or even a goose, a ham, or a mutton-leg—all things that you cannot easily take along; but cash, oh, you must please wait until he has sold his stock, or grain or potatoes. Well, let us admit that this may be a little overdone—the fact remains that country folks are known all over the world as a saving class—far more so than city folk. If it happens that a farmer has got some money, he is very slow in putting it out on speculation, he is afraid of oil and mining stocks. He puts it in the bank, or better still, on good and safe mortgages. He saves."

## WHEN KINGS WERE FIGHTERS

In the Old Days Rulers Were Not Kept Out of Battle, But Led Their Soldiers.

The tendency of czars, kaisers, kings and other potentates to get into the European war personally is marked. Several times it has been necessary to pull the Kaiser off the firing line. King George, beyond all doubt, is just as brave, and the czar is known to have a similar hankering for the trenches. As for the king of Italy, if his country were to enter the war it would be entirely impossible to keep the gallant Victor Emmanuel II out of the first fight that happened, with his inheritance from a long line of fighting kings, and particularly from his father, King Humbert, whose personal intrepidity, shown at Novara and elsewhere, overcame all dynastic objections to his exposure to bullets and bombshells.

It must indeed be galling to the emperors and kings to have to keep out of these scraps. In the old days it was always the business of kings to lead their troops in the very forefront of battle. Consider Richard Coeur de Lion, for instance. He fought day after day in the Crusades, performing prodigies of valor. Even Richard III, the alleged hunchback, stood or rode for hours in the front rank, slashing and spearing and beating down all opposition. In those days a king had to be a fighter. In other words, every inch a king.

## War and Copper.

Since the commencement of the twentieth century nearly 8,000,000 tons of copper have been extracted from their ores, and have been consumed in the chief manufacturing countries of the world, and now the demands of war are further diminishing the world's copper supplies. The value of this metal, at an average price of \$60 per ton for the whole period, is \$480,000,000, or nearly two thirds of our national debt. How long can the earth continue to supply this enormous amount of copper, or to keep pace with the increasingly rapid growth in the demand of the red metal? It would certainly seem quite probable that within the next twenty years all the "known" ore reserves of the existing mines will be worked out, and that unless new ore deposits of vast extent are discovered, copper will become one of the rarer and more costly metals before half the century is passed away.

## Surgeon's First Aid.

This is the sad story of a man who was rendered hors de combat at his first drill. He had joined the O. T. C. He was anxious to be as smart as his more experienced comrades. In the endeavor to give an extra smart salute he managed to dislocate his shoulder. Happily there were some medical students in the company who contrived to replace it. One consoled the sufferer by telling him a classic medical story. To put a shoulder back the surgeon puts his feet against the patient's arm and pulls strongly at the arm. A student had done this, when the examiner said: "Pardon sir! How dare you keep feet on it?" The student meekly bent down and began to unplace the patient's boots—Manchester Guardian.

## Cost of Big Guns.

The cost of the immense Krupp guns is not known outside a certain circle; nor is there data available to show what it costs to fire them. However, one may form a conjecture from figures in the United States ordnance reports. If a three-inch battery costs \$85,000 and fires a 15-pound projectile at a cost of \$15 for each shot; a six-inch battery costs \$169,000 and fires a 105-pound projectile at a cost of \$60; a 16-inch gun throws a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds, at a cost of \$12,000—what, then, must be the cost of a 25-inch cannon and the load of ammunition discharged from it—Eagle Magazine.

## List of Jurors

List of Grand Jurors drawn March 22, 1915, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams the fourth Monday of April A. D., 1915.

## GRAND JURORS.

Adams, Bert, farmer, Highland Twp.  
Alleman, J. Burton, printer, Littlestown Bor.  
Bittinger, John R., farmer, Berwick Twp.  
Bowie, James C., farmer, Liberty Twp.  
Dougherty, Harry B., farmer, Cumberland Twp.  
Decker, Charles, farmer, Straban Twp.  
Fidler, Howard, farmer, Straban Twp.  
Fohl, Calvin, agent, East Berlin Bor.  
Hartdagen, James, shoemaker, Gettysburg Bor., 1st ward.  
Henning, William, baker, Gettysburg Bor., 1st ward.  
Hiltbrich, George W., gent., Littlestown Bor.  
Irvin, George W., farmer, Highland Twp.  
Lerew, Clinton T., farmer, Huntingdon Twp.  
Menges, Charles, farmer, York Springs Bor.  
Martin, Francis, cigar maker, McSherrystown, 2nd ward.  
Menges, William S., miller, Germany Twp.  
Plank, Luther, miller, Butler Twp.  
Shank, Calvin, clerk, Gettysburg, 2d ward.  
Snyder, Howard A., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.  
Sneeringer, E. T., farmer, Oxford Twp.  
Stover, J. F., farmer, Franklin Twp.  
Spangler, Howard, cigar maker, Littlestown Bor.  
Thomas, W. E., farmer, Tyrone Twp.  
Waltman, S. E., mail carrier, Gettysburg, 1st ward.

## PETIT JURORS.

List of Petit Jurors drawn March 22, 1915, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams on the fourth Monday of April A. D., 1915.  
Baker, William P., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.  
Bireley, J. C., agent, New Oxford Bor.  
Brough, Harry, farmer, Latimore Twp.  
Cashman, T. N., farmer, Latimore Twp.  
Carns, Nicholas, plasterer, Abbottstown Bor.  
Crum, S. H., laborer, Menallen Twp.  
Divine, James I., cigar maker, Conowingo Twp.  
Deardorff, Charles, farmer, Franklin Twp.  
Duttera, George H., grain dealer, Straban Twp.  
Feiser, R. P., Vet. Surgeon, East Berlin Bor.  
Haverstick, Gilbert A., blacksmith, East Berlin Bor.  
Horner, Silas Mack, farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.  
Hetzler, Edward, farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.  
Kauffman, C. B., farmer, Reading Twp.  
Kapp, William E., agent, Biglerville Bor.  
Kennedy, William I., farmer, Huntingdon Twp.  
Kettelman, C. D., farmer, Franklin Twp.  
Kohler, Samuel, farmer, Oxford Twp.  
Krouse, I. D., farmer, Menallen Twp.  
Kauffman, Lemuel, gent., East Berlin Bor.  
Lievensberger, John, sexton, Conowingo Twp.  
Miller, H. L., farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.  
Newman, Charles W., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.  
Redding, Nicholas, laborer, Gettysburg, 1st ward.  
Piffer, Charles J., farmer, Cumberland Twp.  
Riggall, William, farmer, Franklin Twp.  
Redding, Joseph, guide, Gettysburg, 1st ward.  
Snyder, Dr. Wm. R., dentist, New Oxford Bor.  
Snyder, Charles, farmer, Latimore Twp.  
Strausbaugh, E. F., farmer, Hamilton Twp.  
Sraub, Cletus A., laborer, New Oxford Bor.  
Spangler, Levi, gent., Biglerville Bor.  
Smith, Hon. C. D., merchant, McSherrystown Bor.  
Trosile, Edward, carpenter, Gettysburg, 1st ward.  
Weikert, Charles M., farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.  
Winand, Mervin, farmer, Reading Twp.  
Yohe, Clayton B., farmer, Hamilton Twp.  
Young, Charles S., farmer, Huntingdon Twp.

## SEALED PROPOSALS

Sealed proposals for the erection and construction of a reinforced concrete arch bridge will be received by the Commissioners of Adams County and the Controller of York County, State of Pennsylvania, until 10:00 o'clock A. M., April 27th 1915, and publicly opened at the office of the Commissioners of Adams County at 2:00 o'clock of the same date at Gettysburg, Pa.

For a reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge over Beaver Creek, near East Berlin, between Adams and York Counties, on the road leading from East Berlin to Spring Grove.

One span 45'-0", rise 8' with parapet and wing wall as shown on plans.

Bidders are requested to submit with their estimates a plan showing the method they intend to use in reinforcing this bridge; which must meet the approval of the joint Board of Commissioners and their Engineer.

Specifications and plans may be seen, and proposal blanks obtained at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams County and at the offices of the Commissioners and Controller of York County in Gettysburg and York respectively.

No bid will be received unless a certified check for the sum of 10 per cent. of the bid, payable to the Commissioners of either county is enclosed with each bid or deposited with said Commissioners or Controller before 10:00 o'clock A. M. of said date, as a guarantee if the bid is accepted a contract will be executed by the bidder within ten (10) days after notice of award of contract.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond with security approved by joint Board of the County Commissioners, in a sum equal to the contract price of the work, conditioned for the faithful performance of the work set forth in the contract, and upon the completion of the work called for in the contract, and before final payment is made, the contractor shall enter into a bond to the Commissioners of both counties with such sureties as they shall approve: in the sum of the contract price guaranteeing the integrity of the bridge for one year from date of completion, said guarantee covering design, workmanship and materials.

Each bid must be sealed and addressed to the Commissioners of Adams County, Gettysburg, Pa., or the Controller of York County, York, Pa., and endorsed on the back of the envelope containing, "Proposal for the erection of Inter-County Bridge."

The joint Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the joint Board of County Commissioners of the Counties of Adams and York on the 29th day of March A. D., 1915.

N. R. BEANER  
S. M. KEAGY  
S. M. EICHOLTZ  
County Commissioners  
of Adams County

Attest: GEO. W. BAKER, Clerk.

J. N. FLINCHBAUGH  
Z. S. SHAEFER  
J. T. GRAFF  
Commissioners of York County.

Attest: EDW. S. BRILLHART, Clerk.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Geo. Fickes, late of Huntingdon township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned.

GEO. W. FICKES.

Or his Attys., Wm. & Wm. Arch. McClean.

## Cracks in Floors

Are unsightly, unclean and unsanitary.

## GRIPPIN'S

## FLOOR CRACK FILLER

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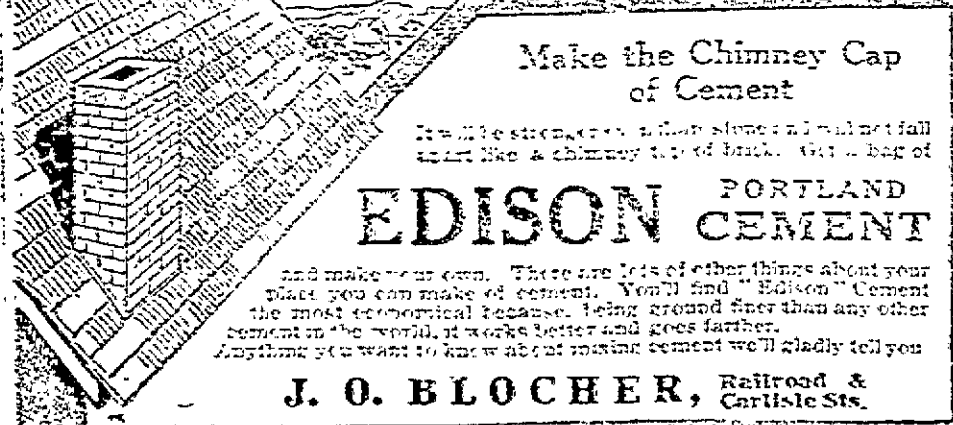
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THE S. S. GRUB CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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A baby's sickness is looked upon as a matter of course; most infant troubles can be prevented if you administer

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It soothes and strengthens the baby's system. Can be given to babies one day old. Prevents Cholera Infantum, makes Teething simple and easy, relieves bowel complaints, 25 cents at drugists. Trial bottle free if you mention this ad.

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